AN2430

USB to SPI Bridging with Microchip USB4715 and USB49xx Hubs

Author: *Jeffrey Hunt*
Microchip Technology, Inc.

INTRODUCTION

The USB to SPI bridging feature gives system designers using Microchip hubs expanded system control and potential BOM reduction. The use of a separate USB to SPI device is no longer required and a downstream USB port is not lost as occurs when a standalone USB to SPI device is implemented. This feature is available on Microchip hubs which contain the internal Hub Feature Controller and a SPI Interface. These hubs include USB4914, USB4916, USB4925 USB4927 and USB4715.

Commands may be sent from the USB Host to the internal Hub Feature Controller device in the Microchip hub to perform the following functions:

- Enable SPI Pass-Through Interface
- SPI Write/Read
- Disable SPI Pass-Through Interface

SECTIONS

REFERENCES

Consult the following documents for details on the specific parts referred to in this document.

- *USB4914 Data Sheet*
- *USB4916 Data Sheet*
- *USB4925 Data Sheet*
- *USB4927 Data Sheet*
- *USB4715 Data Sheet*
- *Configuration of the USB49x4 Application Note*

1.0 GENERAL INFORMATION

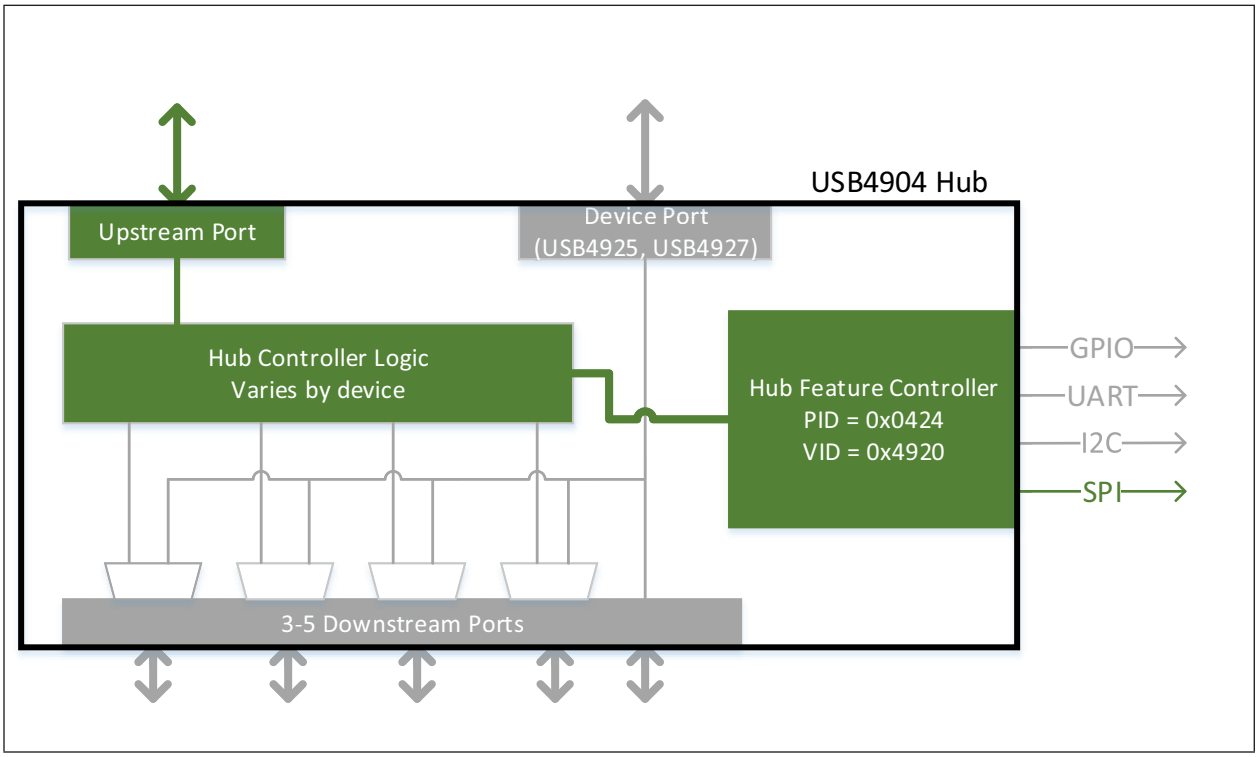
The USB Bridging features in Microchip hubs work via host commands sent to a Hub Feature Controller embedded within the hub located on an additional internal USB port. In order for the bridging features to work correctly, this internal Hub Feature Controller must be enabled by default. See the table below for details on default Hub Feature Controller settings by part number. The SPI interface is always enabled after reset. It can be disabled by setting the SPI_MASTER_DIS bit in the PAD_MUX_CTL register.

TABLE 1: DEFAULT SETTINGS FOR HUB FEATURE CONTROLLER ENABLE

Part Number	Part Summary	Hub Controller Default Setting
USB4914	One USB Upstream port, Two USB CarPlay ports, 1 standard USB port non-removable	Enabled
USB4916	One USB Upstream port, Four USB CarPlay ports, 1 standard USB port non-removable	Enabled
USB4925	One USB upstream port, one secondary USB downstream port, Two USB CarPlay ports, 1 standard USB port non-removable.	Enabled
USB4927	One USB upstream port, one secondary USB downstream port, Four USB CarPlay ports, 1 standard USB port non-removable.	Enabled
USB4715	One USB upstream port, Four USB Flex ports	Enabled

The Hub Feature Controller is connected to an extra internal port in the hub. For example, in a four port hub, the Hub Feature Controller is connected to port 5. The Product ID (PID) for the Hub Feature Controller is 0x4904. All bridging commands are addressed to the Hub Feature Controller, not the Hub.

FIGURE 1: MICROCHIP HUB FEATURE CONTROLLER BLOCK DIAGRAM



1.1 SPI Bridging Commands

The following SPI Functions are supported:

- Enable the SPI Pass-Through Interface
- SPI Write/(READ)
- Disable the SPI Pass-Through Interface

1.1.1 ENABLE THE SPI PASS-THROUGH INTERFACE

To acquire the SPI interface, the host must send a CMD_SPI_ENTER_PASSTHRU setup packet. before performing any SPI Write or Read commands. The SPI interface may operate at either 30MHz or 60HHz (based on pin-strapping).

1.1.2 SPI WRITE/(READ)

The API interface works as a complete pass-through. This means that the host must properly arrange data payloads in the appropriate SPI compatible format and bit order, including the SPI slave device address. Up to 512 Bytes of data payload may be sent per SPI write command sequence.

Data may also be read from a SPI device via the SPI Write command. Up to 512 bytes of data may be read from the SPI device per read. The read data is stored in the internal registers of the hub starting at register 0xBFD23310. To retrieve the data, you must use a USB to Register Read command. Further details can be found in *Configuration of the USB4914 / USB4916 / USB4925 / USB4927 / USB4715 Application Note.*

1.1.3 DISABLE THE SPI PASS-THROUGH INTERFACE

The SPI interface may be disabled after writing/reading to the device is complete.

1.2 SPI Interface Setup Requirements

1.2.1 SPI MASTER INTERFACE

The SPI Interface always acts as a SPI master.

1.2.2 SELECTING SPI FREQUENCY

The SPI Interface may operate at either 30MHz or 60MHz. The speed is selected by pin strapping the SPI_SD_SEL pin (which is the SPI_DO pin during runtime) and is detected at power-on or at the end of reset. The strapping options are:

- GND (Logical 0) = 30MHz
- 3.3V (Logical 1) = 60MHz

When running in 30MHz mode, the SPI_DO/SPI_SPD_SEL pin will drive to 0V during a suspend state. When running in 60 MHz mode, the SPI_DO/SPI_SPD_SEL pin will tri-state during a suspend state.

1.2.3 SPI MODES OF OPERATION

Both SPI Modes 0 and 3 are supported:

- Mode 0: Clock Polarity = 0, Clock Edge = 1
- Mode 3: Clock Polarity = 1, Clock Edge = 0

Dual Output Enable mode is also supported.

The default mode of operation is Mode 0 with Dual Output Enable mode disabled. If the mode of operation is to be modified, a register write to the SPI_CONTROL register must be performed. See *Configuration of the USB4914 / USB4916 / USB4925 / USB4927 / USB4715 Application Note* for details on how to modify that register.

2.0 PART NUMBER SPECIFIC INFORMATION

2.1 Part Summary

In USB4904 devices, SPI interface signals are associated with dedicated pins.

TABLE 2: USB3613 AND USB3813 SPI INTERFACE PIN NUMBERS

SKU	SPI_DI	SPI_CE_EN	SPI_DO	SPI_CLK	SPI_D2	SPI_D3
USB4914	23	24	22	21	26	27
USB4916	31	32	30	29	34	35
USB4925	23	24	22	21	26	27
USB4927	31	32	30	29	34	35
USB4715	23	24	22	21	26	27
Notes:		This pin is also the SPI_SPD_-SEL Strap which selects between 30 MHz and 60 MHz speed of operation.				

3.0 MPLABCC DLL IMPLEMENTATION

The simplest method for implementing the USB to SPI bridging functions is to use the publicly available MPLABCC DLL. MPLABCC is available for Windows and Linux operating systems. Visit the product page for any of the hubs listed in this document on microchip.com to download the MPLABCC package for the desired Operating System. Using the libraries available in MPLABCC, the bridging features can be implemented in the C programming language.

The MPLABCC package contains the following:

- User's Manual: Detail description of how to use the DLL API to call each function
- Release Notes:
- Library Files:
  - For Windows: A "`.dll`" and a "`.lib`" file
  - For Linux: a "`.cpp`" file that can be built into a "`.a`" file
- Example code

3.1 Commands included in the SDK

- `MchpUsbSpiSetConfig`: This API enables/disables the SPI interface.
- `MchpUsbSpiFlashWrite`: This API performs write opeartion to SPI Flash memory..
- `MchpUsbSpiFlashRead`: This API performs read operation from SPI Flash memory.
- `MchpUsbSpiTransfer`: This API performs write operation to the SPI Interface. SPI transfer to/from arbitrary SPI slaves is not supported.

For additional details on how to use the MPLABCC DLL to implement USB to SPI bridging, download the MPLABCC package and refer to the User's Manual.

4.0 MANUAL IMPLEMENTATION

The USB to SPI bridging features may be implemented at the lowest level if you have the ability to build USB packets. This approach is required if you are not using a Windows or Linux host system and cannot use the SDK.

The details of the SPI pass-through control packets are shown below.

4.1 Enable SPI Pass-Through Interface Command

The following SETUP packet command is required to enable the SPI pass-through interface. The interface must be enabled before any Write or Read commands may be performed. Note that there is no data phase to this USB transaction,

TABLE 3: USB SETUP COMMAND

Setup Parameter	Value	Description
bmRequestType	0x41	Vendor specific command, Host-to-device data transfer
bRequest	0x60	Register read command: `CMD_SPI_ENTER_PASSTHRU`
wValue	0x0000	Reserved
wIndex	0x0000	Reserved
wLength	0x00	No data stage

4.2 SPI Write Command

This command is used to write data to or read data from a SPI peripheral connected to the USB hub.

TABLE 4: USB SETUP COMMAND

Setup Parameter	Value	Description
bmRequestType	0x41	Vendor specific command, Host-to-device data transfer
bRequest	0x61	Register read command: `CMD_SPI_WRITE`
wValue	0xXXXX	The total length of data to be sent to the SPI peripheral (the size of the data following the SETUP packet).
wIndex	0x0000	Reserved
wLength	0xNN	The number of bytes the SPI interface will return for the command sent

The maximum amount of data that can be read from one USB command is 512 Bytes by specifying wValue = 517 and wLength = 5.

The maximum amount of data that can be written to a SPI peripheral is 256 Bytes by specifying wValue = wLength = 260.

4.2.1 SPI WRITE USB TRANSACTION SEQUENCE:

1. SETUP PACKET: To send ‘Write Enable’ OpCode to SPI ROM (wValue = wLegth = 1)
2. DATA: 0x06 (opcode for ‘Write Enable).
3. STATUS: An IN-Zero Length Packet is sent from hub.
4. SETUP PACKET: To send data payload
5. DATA: EP0 Data to SPI ROM with 0x02 + 24bit SPI address + Data Stream
6. STATUS: If an IN-Zero Length Packet is sent from hub, transfer was a success. If an IN-STALL packet is sent from hub, there was an error during transfer.

4.2.2 SPI READ USB TRANSACTION SEQUENCE:

1.) SETUP PACKET: As defined above.

2.) DATA: EP0 OUT Data to SPI ROM with 0x0B + 24Bit SPI Address + 0x00 (dummy byte).

3.) STATUS: If an IN-Zero Length Packet is sent from hub, transfer was a success. If an IN-STALL packet is sent from hub, there was an error during transfer.

4.) Perform Configuration Register Read on hub starting at register 0x4A10 to retrieve read data. See *AN 26.18 Configuration of the USB253x / USB3x13 / USB46x4*

4.3 Disable SPI Pass-Through Interface Command

The follow SETUP packet command is required to enable the SPI pass-through interface. Note that there is no data phase to this USB transaction,

TABLE 5: USB SETUP COMMAND

Setup Parameter	Value	Description
bmRequestType	0x41	Vendor specific command, Host-to-device data transfer
bRequest	0x62	Register read command: `CMD_SPI_ENTER_PASSTHRU`
wValue	0x0000	Reserved
wIndex	0x0000	Reserved
wLength	0x00	No data stage

5.0 EXAMPLES

5.1 Write 512 Bytes to a SPI ROM

1. Enable the SPI Pass-Through Interface

TABLE 6: ENABLE SPI INTERFACE SETUP COMMAND

Setup Parameter	Value
bmRequestType	0x41
bRequest	0x60
wValue	0x0000
wIndex	0x0000
wLength	0x00

2. Send a SPI Write/Read Command to read 512 Bytes of data.

TABLE 7: SPI WRITE SETUP COMMAND

Setup Parameter	Value
bmRequestType	0x41
bRequest	0x61
wValue	0x0205 (517)
wIndex	0x0000
wLength	0x0005

3. EP0 OUT data = 0x0B, 0xXX, 0xYY, 0xZZ, 0x00, 0xXX, 0xYY, 0xZZ.

   Note: 0xXX, 0xYY, 0xZZ is the 24 Bit physical SPI address of the SPI peripheral.

4. Read response via USB to Configuration Register Read from register 0x4A10. Further details can be found in *AN 26.18 Configuration of the USB253x / USB3x13 / USB46x4.*
5. Do one of the following:
   - Close the SPI Interface with the Disable SPI Pass-Through Command
   - Wait for the manufacturer specified time before performing another Read/Write command.
   - Send RDSR commands until the BUSY field is cleared before performing another Read/Write command.

6.0 EXAMPLES

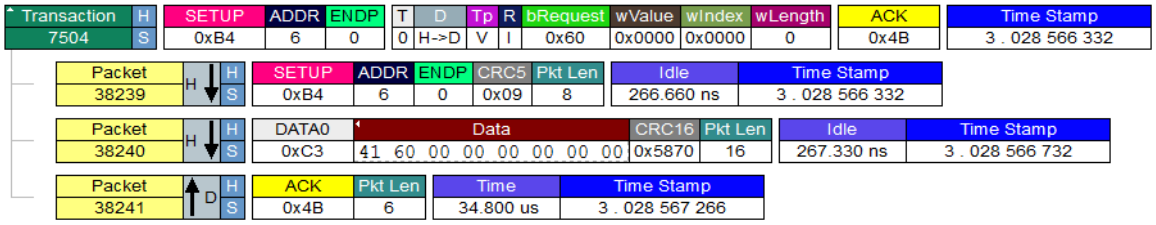
6.1 Enable the SPI Pass-Through Interface

1. **Command Phase (SETUP Transaction):** Send the following SETUP Register Read Command to Endpoint 0 of the Hub Feature Controller to enable the SPI pass-through interface:

TABLE 8: EXAMPLE SPI WRITE SETUP PACKET

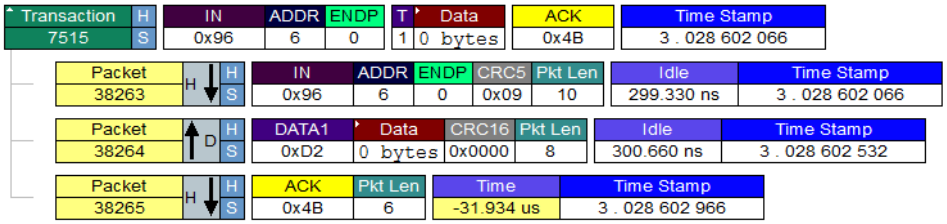
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0x41	—
bRequest	0x60	—
wValue	0x0000	—
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0000	—

FIGURE 2: SETUP TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



2. **Status (IN Transaction):** The host sends an IN packet to the Hub Feature Controller, to which the Hub Feature controller replies with a zero data length packet. The host ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 3: IN TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



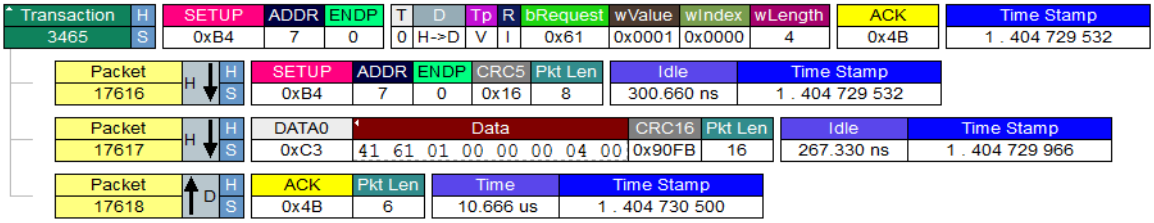
6.2 Read the JEDEC ID from an attached SPI Device

1. **Command Phase 1 (SETUP Transaction 1):** The JEDEC ID gives manufacturer information and memory information. This example shows how to read the JEDEC ID from an attached SPI device. Send the following SETUP Register Read Command to Endpoint 0 of the Hub Feature Controller send a SPI Write command to the attached SPI device

TABLE 9: SPI JEDEC ID READ SETUP PACKET EXAMPLE

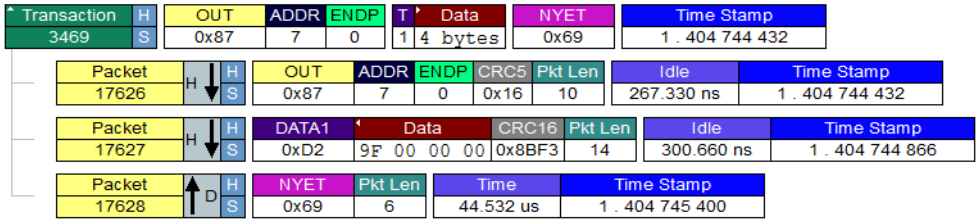
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0x41	—
bRequest	0x61	—
wValue	0x0001	—
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0004	—

FIGURE 4: SPI JEDEC ID READ SETUP TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



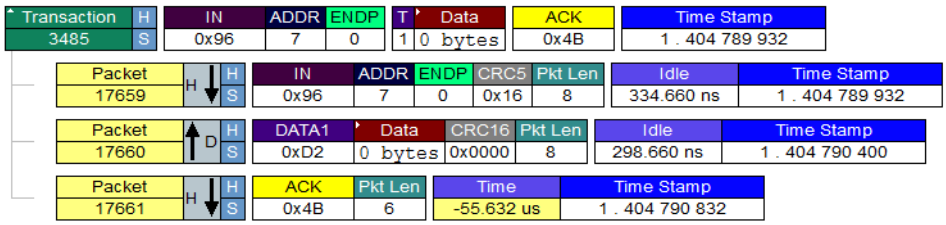
2. **Data Phase 1 (OUT Transaction 1):** Host sends an OUT packet followed by the data bytes of length wLength. In this example, the 0x9F data is the opcode for reading a JEDEC ID in a SPI device. Hub Feature Controller responds with a NYET after receiving the data.

FIGURE 5: SPI JEDEC ID IN TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



3. **Status Phase 1 (IN Transaction 1):** Host sends an IN packet to complete the USB Transfer. Hub Feature Controller responds with a zero length data packet. The host ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 6: SPI JEDEC ID OUT TRANSACTION EXAMPLE

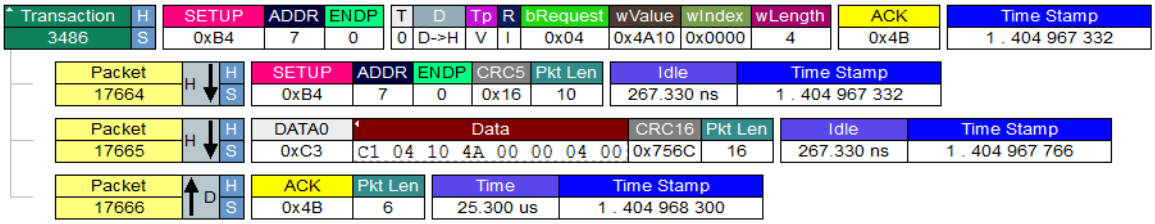


4. **Retrieve the Returned Data (SETUP Transaction 2):** The SPI device will respond to the opcode command and the returned data will be stored in the hub's internal register starting at address 0x4A10. A USB to Register Read command can retrieve the data. This command is setup as:

TABLE 10: SPI JEDEC ID REGISTER READ SETUP PACKET EXAMPLE

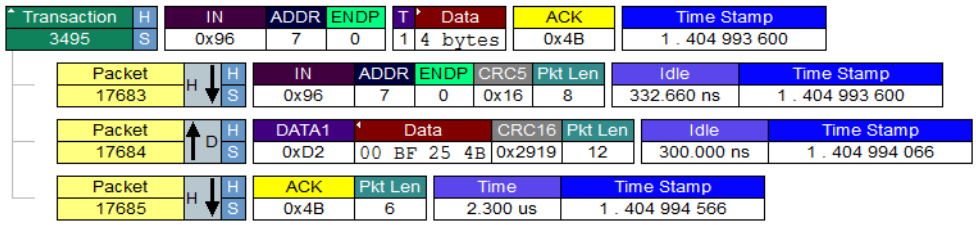
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0xC1	—
bRequest	0x04	—
wValue	0x4A10	The hub's internal register address.
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0004	A JEDEC ID request will return 4 bytes. The first byte will be a dummy 0x00.

FIGURE 7: SPI JEDEC ID REGISTER READ SETUP TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



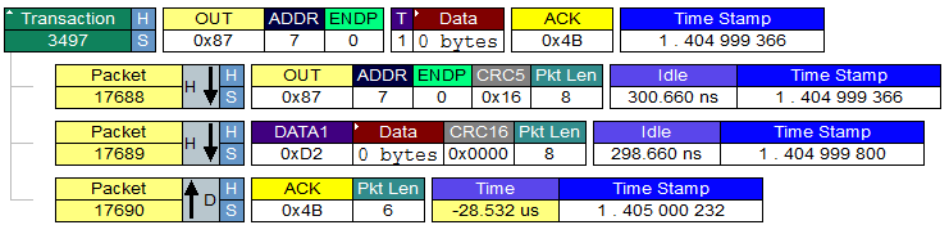
5. **Data Phase 2 (IN Transaction 2):** Host sends an IN packet to retrieve the data from the 0x4A10 register. In this example, the JEDEC ID that is returned is 0xBF, 0x25, 0x4B. The host replies with an ACK after receiving the data.

FIGURE 8: SPI JEDEC ID REGISTER READ IN TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



6. **Status Phase 2 (OUT Transaction 2):** Host sends an OUT packet followed by a zero length data packet. The Hub Feature Controller ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 9: SPI JEDEC ID REGISTER READ OUT TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



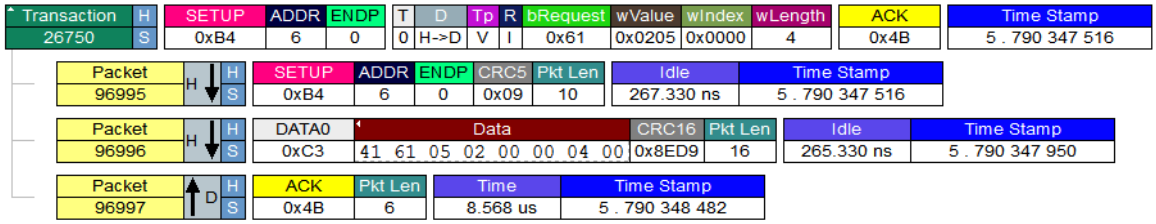
6.3 Read 512 Bytes from an attached SPI Device

1. **Command Phase 1 (SETUP Transaction 1):** This example shows how to perform a block read of 512 bytes (the maximum number of bytes per command) from an attached SPI device. Send the following SETUP Register Read Command to Endpoint 0 of the Hub Feature Controller send a SPI Write command to the attached SPI device

TABLE 11: SPI BLOCK READ COMMAND SETUP PACKET EXAMPLE

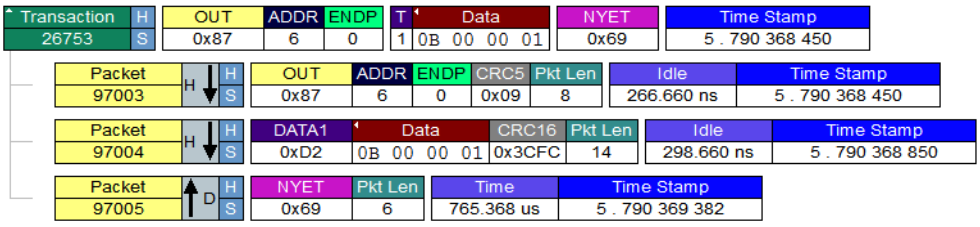
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0x41	—
bRequest	0x61	—
wValue	0x0205 (517)	The first 5 Bytes of any SPI read must be ignored; Therefore, 5 must be added to the number of Bytes to be read.
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0004	—

FIGURE 10: SPI BLOCK READ COMMAND SETUP TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



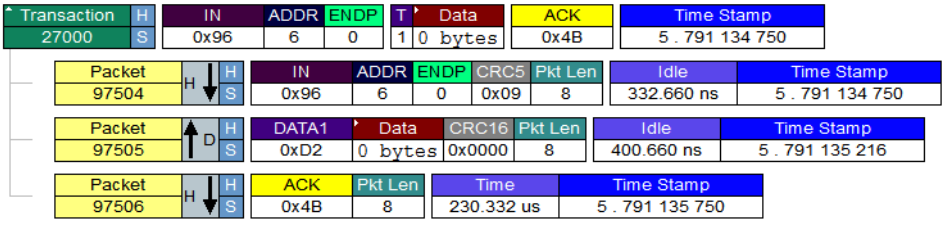
2. **Data Phase 1 (OUT Transaction 1):** Host sends an OUT packet followed by the data bytes of length wLength. In this example, the 0x0B is the opcode for a block read in this specific SPI device, the next 0x00,0x00,0x01 is the register address to begin reading from the SPI device. The Hub Feature Controller responds with a NYET after receiving the data.

FIGURE 11: SPI BLOCK READ COMMAND IN TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



3. **Status Phase 1 (IN Transaction 1):** Host sends an IN packet to complete the USB Transfer. Hub Feature Controller responds with a zero length data packet. The host ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 12: SPI BLOCK READ COMMAND OUT TRANSACTION EXAMPLE

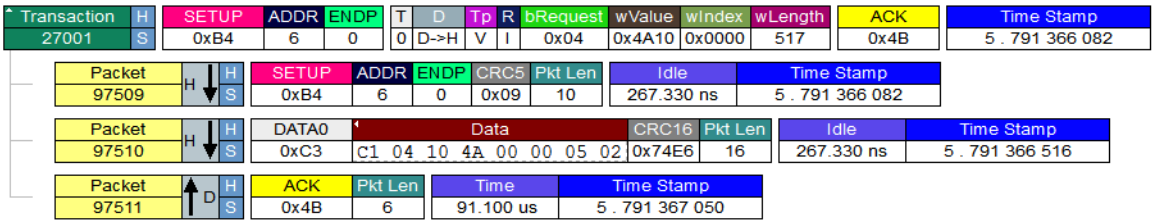


4. **Retrieve the Returned Data (SETUP Transaction 2):** The SPI device will respond to the opcode command and the returned data will be stored in the hub's internal register starting at address 0x4A10. For a SPI Block Read, the first 5 bytes must be ignored. A USB to Register Read command can retreive the data. This command is setup as:

TABLE 12: REGISTER READ SETUP PACKET EXAMPLE

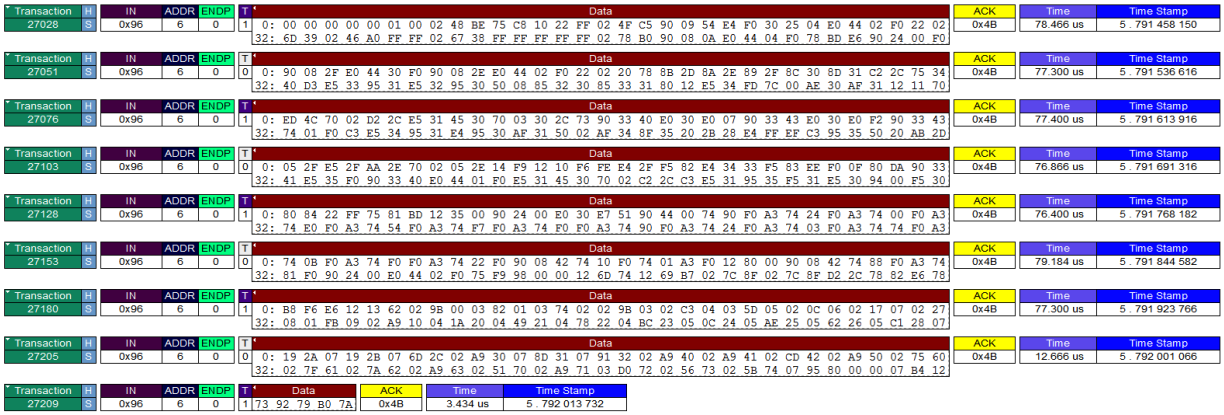
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0xC1	—
bRequest	0x04	—
wValue	0x4A10	The hub's internal register address
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0205	517 Bytes will be read (512 + 5 dummy bytes)

FIGURE 13: REGISTER READ SETUP TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



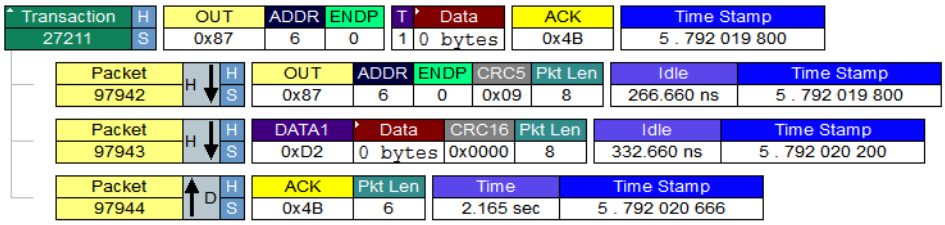
5. **Data Phase 2 (IN Data Payload Transaction):** Hub sends a series of IN packets (64 Bytes per packet) until all 517 bytes are read. The first 5 bytes should always be ignored.

FIGURE 14: REGISTER READ IN TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



6. **Status Phase 2 (OUT Transaction 2):** Host sends an OUT packet followed by a zero length data packet. The Hub Feature Controller ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 15: REGISTER READ OUT TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



7. After completing the SPI Read, do one of the following:
   - Close the SPI Interface with the Disable SPI Pass-Through command.
   - Wait for the manufacturer specified time before performing another Read/Write command.
   - Send RDSR commands until the BUSY field is cleared before performing another Read/Write command.

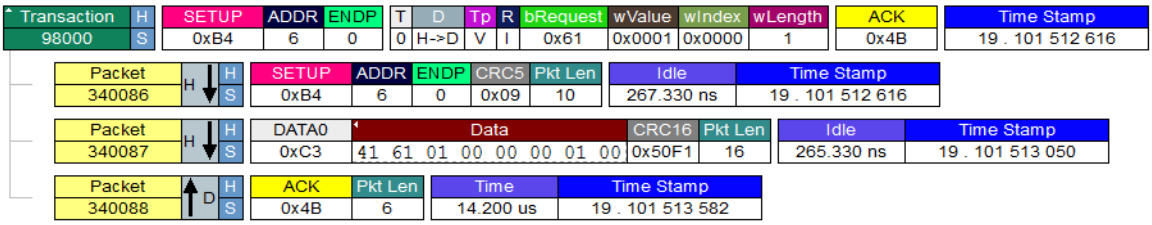
6.4 Write 256 Bytes to an attached SPI Device

1. **Command Phase 1 (SETUP Transaction 1):** This example shows how to perform a block write of 256 bytes to an attached SPI device. Send the following SETUP Register Read Command to Endpoint 0 of the Hub Feature Controller to enable the SPI write feature.

TABLE 13: SPI WRITE ENABLE SETUP PACKET EXAMPLE

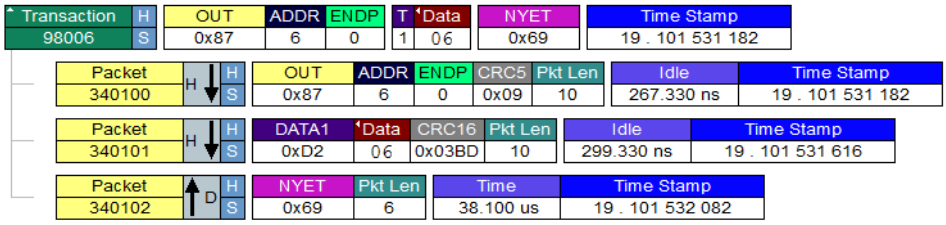
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0x41	—
bRequest	0x61	—
wValue	0x0001	—
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0001	—

FIGURE 16: SPI WRITE ENABLE SETUP TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



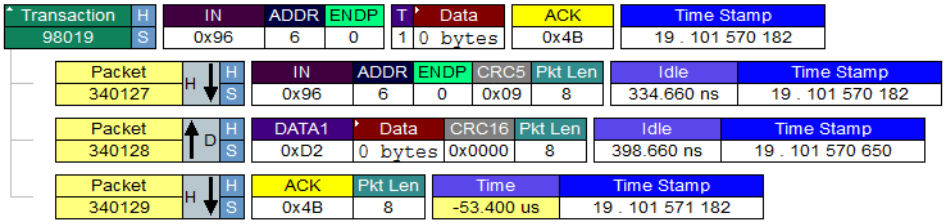
2. **Data Phase 1 (OUT Transaction 1):** Host sends an OUT packet followed by a single byte data payload of 0x06. 0x06 is the SPI write enable command. The Hub Feature Controller responds with a NYET after receiving the data.

FIGURE 17: SPI WRITE ENABLE TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



3. **Status Phase 1 (IN Transaction 1):** Host sends an IN packet to complete the USB Transfer. Hub Feature Controller responds with a zero length data packet. The host ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 18: SPI WRITE DATA OUT TRANSACTION EXAMPLE

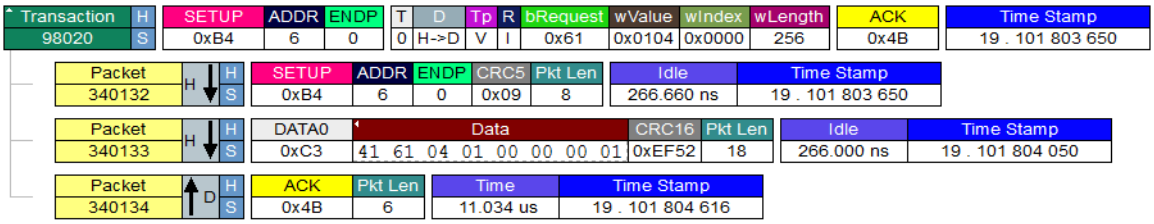


4. **Send the SPI Write Data Payload (SETUP Transaction 2):** The SPI device is now ready to receive the data payload. For a SPI Block Write of 256 bytes, the SETUP command is::

TABLE 14: SPI WRITE DATA SETUP PACKET EXAMPLE

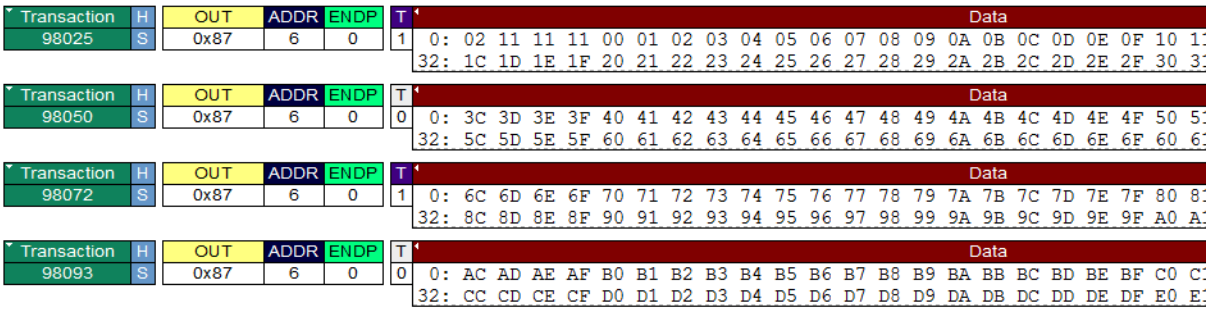
Field	Value	Note
bmRequestType	0x41	—
bRequest	0x61	—
wValue	0x0104 (260)	The 256-byte data payload + 4 extra command bytes
wIndex	0x0000	—
wLength	0x0100 (256)	The 256-byte data payload

FIGURE 19: SPI WRITE DATA TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



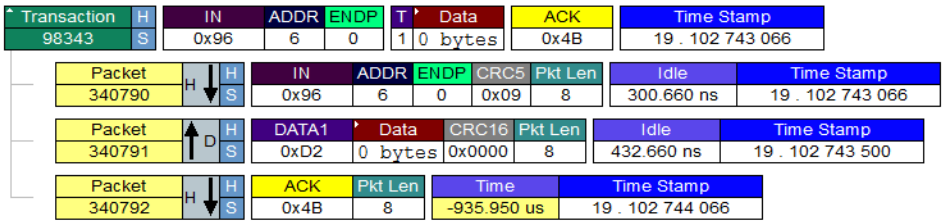
5. **Data Phase 2 (OUT Data Payload Transaction):** Host sends a series of OUT packets (64 Bytes per packet) until all 256 + 4 command bytes are sent. The first 4 bytes must be 0x02, 0xXX, 0xYY, 0xZZ where 0xXX, 0xYY, 0xZZ is the 24 bit physical address of the SPI Flash. In this example, the SPI address is 0x111111.

FIGURE 20: SPI WRITE DATA OUT TRANSACTIONS EXAMPLE



6. **Status Phase 2 (IN Transaction 2):** Host sends an IN packet and the hub responds with a zero length data packet. The Host ACKs to complete the bridging command.

FIGURE 21: SPI WRITE DATA IN TRANSACTION EXAMPLE



7. After completing the SPI Write, do one of the following:
   - Close the SPI Interface with the Disable SPI Pass-Through command.
   - Wait for the manufacturer specified time before performing another Read/Write command.
   - Send RDSR commands until the BUSY field is cleared before performing another Read/Write command.

APPENDIX A: APPLICATION NOTE REVISION HISTORY

TABLE A-1: REVISION HISTORY

Revision Level & Date	Section/Figure/ Entry	Correction
DS00002430A (mm-dd-17)	All	Initial release.

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